

Author Citation

For a name to be complete, accurate and readily verifiable, it should be accompanied by the name of the author or authors who first published the name validly.

The names of the authors are commonly abbreviated, e.g. **L.** for Carolus Linnaeus, **Benth.** for G. Bentham, **Hook.** for William Hooker, **Hook.f.** for Sir J. D. Hooker (f. stands for filius, the son; J. D. Hooker was son of William Hooker), **R.Br.** for Robert Brown, **Lam.** for J. P. Lamarck, **DC.** for A. P. de Candolle, **Wall.** for Wallich, **A. DC.** for Alphonse de Candolle, **Scop.** for G. A. Scopoli and **Pers.** for C. H. Persoon.

Single author: The name of a single author follows the name of a species (or any other taxon) when a single author proposed a new name,

e.g. *Solanum nigrum* L.

Use of *et*: When two or more authors publish a new species or propose a new name, their names are linked by *et*,

e.g. *Delphinium viscosum* Hook.f. *et* Thomson.

Use of parentheses: The rules of botanical nomenclature specify that whenever the name of a taxon is changed by the transfer from one genus to another, or by upgrading or down-grading the level of the taxon, the original epithet should be retained. The name of the taxon providing the epithet is termed a **basionym**. The name of the original author or authors whose epithet is being used in the changed name is placed within parentheses, and the author or authors who made the name change outside the parentheses,

e.g. *Cynodon dactylon* (Linn.) Pers., based on the basionym *Panicum dactylon* Linn., the original name for the species.

Use of *ex*: The names of two authors are linked by *ex* when the first author had proposed a name but was validly published only by the second author, the first author failing to satisfy all or some of the requirements of the Code,

e.g. *Cerasus cornuta* Wall. *ex* Royle.

(Note- Many of the plants named by Wallich are without description, thus they are not valid name, these are called **Nomen nudum**. Later another author provide the description (validate the name) and validly published using the name, then it become valid name.

Use of *in*: The names of authors are linked using *in* when the first author published a new species or a name in a publication of another author, e.g. *Carex kashmirensis* Clarke *in* Hook.f. Clarke published this new species in the *Flora of British India* whose author was Sir J. D. Hooker.

Use of *emend*: The names of two authors are linked using *emend.* (**emendavit:** person making the correction) when the second author makes some change in the **diagnosis** or in **circumscription** of a taxon without altering the type, e.g. *Phyllanthus* Linn. *emend.* Mull.

Use of square brackets: Square brackets are used to indicate prestarting point author. The generic name *Lupinus* was effectively published by Tournefort in 1719, but as it happens to be earlier than 1753, the starting date for botanical nomenclature based on *Species plantarum* of Linnaeus, the appropriate citation for the genus is *Lupinus* [Tourne.] L.

When naming an **infraspecific taxon**, the authority is cited both for the specific epithet and the infraspecific epithet, e.g. *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Del. ssp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan. In the case of an **autonym**, however, the infraspecific epithet does not bear the author's name since it is based on the same type as the species, e.g. *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Del. ssp. *nilotica*.